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Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) Agreement No. AID-656-C-14-00001

FY2015 2nd Year of the Project

2nd Quarter Report: January – March 2015

March 2015

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ACRONYMS

CCA	climate change adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaptation Project
CLTS	community led total sanitation
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DRR	disaster risk reduction
EWS	early warning system
GOM	Government of Mozambique
HNI	Human Network International
INGC	National Disasters Management Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*)
SMS	short message service
UniLúrio	Lúrio University (*Universidade Lúrio*)
LGSAT	UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
CDS-ZC	Center for Sustainable Development - Costal Zones
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (*Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental*)
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural*)
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University (*Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*)
UP	Pedagogic University (*Universidade Pedagógica*)
CENOE	National Center for Emergency Operations (*Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência*)
ST	short-term
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
CVM	Red Cross of Mozambique (*Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique*)
ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
COP 21	United Nation Conference on Climate Change
RESILIM	USAID Resilience in the Limpopo Basin Program

Cover Photo: Students from UniLúrio collecting baseline data for the rapid infrastructure assessment of Paquitequete, Pemba.

1. **Project Duration** 5 years

2. **Starting Date** Contract signature - November 25, 2013
Start of operations - January 16, 2014

3. **Life of Project Funding** US$14,904,209

4. **Geographic Focus**

The Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) focuses its intervention on the most vulnerable coastal cities that are not currently receiving significant support from other donors. We are working in two cities: Pemba and Quelimane. Initially, the objective was to identify a third city, but in consultation with the project's COR, we are postponing this decision until activities in these two cities are sufficiently advanced to allow us to determine which interventions hold the most potential for success. An option under consideration is to identify a few key, very successful interventions, and scale them in additional cities along the Mozambican coast.

5. **Program/Project Objectives**

Proactive investments in adaptation can cost-effectively avert a significant portion of the projected costs of climate change while yielding substantial co-benefits. To facilitate this process in vulnerable Mozambican coastal communities, CCAP is working with municipal governments to increase understanding of urban adaptation issues and increase the application of management options for urban adaptation. CCAP is also engaging with academia, civil society organizations and the communities themselves to increase climate awareness and the technical expertise of future urban planners and municipal authorities, to improve the resilience of the target coastal cities and to facilitate the adoption of adaptive measures at the local level.

Objective 1: Improve the provision of climate-resilient urban services by municipalities

Pemba and Quelimane have unique challenges that require a flexible, stepwise and tailored approach to assessing, preparing for, prioritizing, and implementing climate-resilient improvements to urban services. Pemba is in the early stages of vast economic expansion as international extractive industries prepare for intensified offshore operations. Quelimane has less immediate promise of foreign investment and will require significant community buy-in and engagement to improve its provision and sustainability of resilient urban services.

The activities under Objective 1 focus on upgrading the capacity and technical skills of municipal authorities to plan, manage, and lead the execution of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies. We also will introduce participatory mechanisms for identifying and prioritizing adaptation options that combine technically credible and sound scientific analysis with engagement of vulnerable groups and communities in diagnosing problems and designing specific interventions. This will ensure that municipalities' CCA and DRR plans are technically reliable, responsive to local realities, and maximize the use of local resources for sustainability.

Objective 2: Increase adoption of climate resilience measures by communities, civic and community organizations, including civil society, NGOs, and faith-based organizations

Because climate change is a long-term issue with consequences that may not yet be fully visible or widely comprehended by coastal communities who are intimately familiar with challenges like

inland flooding and storm surges, prompting them to take action will require significant investment in behavior change communications. This challenge is heightened among vulnerable populations whose more immediate needs, such as health, shelter, and food security, often trump activities that require longer planning horizons. Overcoming this obstacle requires both top-down (science and research-based expertise) and bottom-up (grassroots understanding of vulnerabilities, gender dynamics, and coping mechanisms) solutions that focus on "no-regret" measures and mainstream climate change into broader development programs.

The activities under Objective 2 aim to increase community resilience to climate change. It will involve assisting Mozambican institutions to establish enduring partnerships with centers of global climate change expertise; building networks and information platforms for climate change resilience knowledge and resource sharing; developing practical and cost-effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction options in cooperation with local communities; and delivering training that equips youth, both male- and female-led households (nearly one-third of Mozambique's households are female-led), and civil society with the skills to become champions for resiliency.

At the community level, we will focus on four types of demonstration intervention: (a) improved house construction so they provide more effective shelter to the most vulnerable communities; (b) improved sanitation by reducing open air defecation by constructing latrines where appropriate; (c) cost-effective potable water solutions, primarily focusing on rainwater harvesting; and (d) green infrastructure initiatives, such as mangrove restoration, in close collaboration with local and national government agencies.

Objective 3: Increase the capacity to potentially implement economic risk-management tools, such as insurance plans and contingency funds, for at-risk urban infrastructure and livelihoods

Disaster risk financing and insurance are components of the Hyogo Framework for Action, a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards, to which Mozambique is a signatory. Although they are valuable tools for disaster risk management, they can only be economically viable in supporting risk reduction in an environment where the population is simultaneously working to reduce risk through the adaptation options identified under Objectives 1 and 2. Mozambique has taken concrete steps to improve disaster response and recovery in recent years, including the completion of a Systematic Inventory and Evaluation of Risk Assessments initiative, which identified a large amount of data on disaster risk spread several Government of Mozambique (GOM) institutions, and the creation of a disaster database collecting 30 years of data on human and economic disaster losses in Mozambique under support from the Global Risk Identification Program. Yet much work remains to be done to harness this valuable data for decision-making on fiscal transfers and insurance product development. This is particularly clear when examining the penetration of insurance in the local market — only 5.1 percent of Mozambicans use any form of insurance, and even fewer use insurance to cover catastrophe risks.

The activities under Objective 3 will be postponed to allow the other activities under Objectives 1 and 2 to get off the ground. When they start, they will focus on engaging the private sector in many fronts, including that of seeking to increase awareness of and building capacity to implement risk management mechanisms. To this end we will provide targeted short-term expertise from leading risk and reinsurance specialists to engage the private sector and insurance industry in a dialogue to assess barriers to product development, and to empower national and municipal officials to make budgeting decisions that support improved disaster planning, response, and recovery.

6. Summary of the Reporting Period

During the reporting period, CCAP followed up on the recommendations of the November 2014 check-in. Among the quick wins called for during that session are the significant progress made expanding the partnership with National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC) to take the early warning system (EWS) to the national level; the application of the EWS platform for data collection and analysis at the municipal level; and the launch of field mangrove restoration activities,which are described below along with other important accomplishments. During the reporting period our communications specialist resign and our municipal advisor in Quelimane informed the project that he will resign in April to return to Nampula where his family lives.

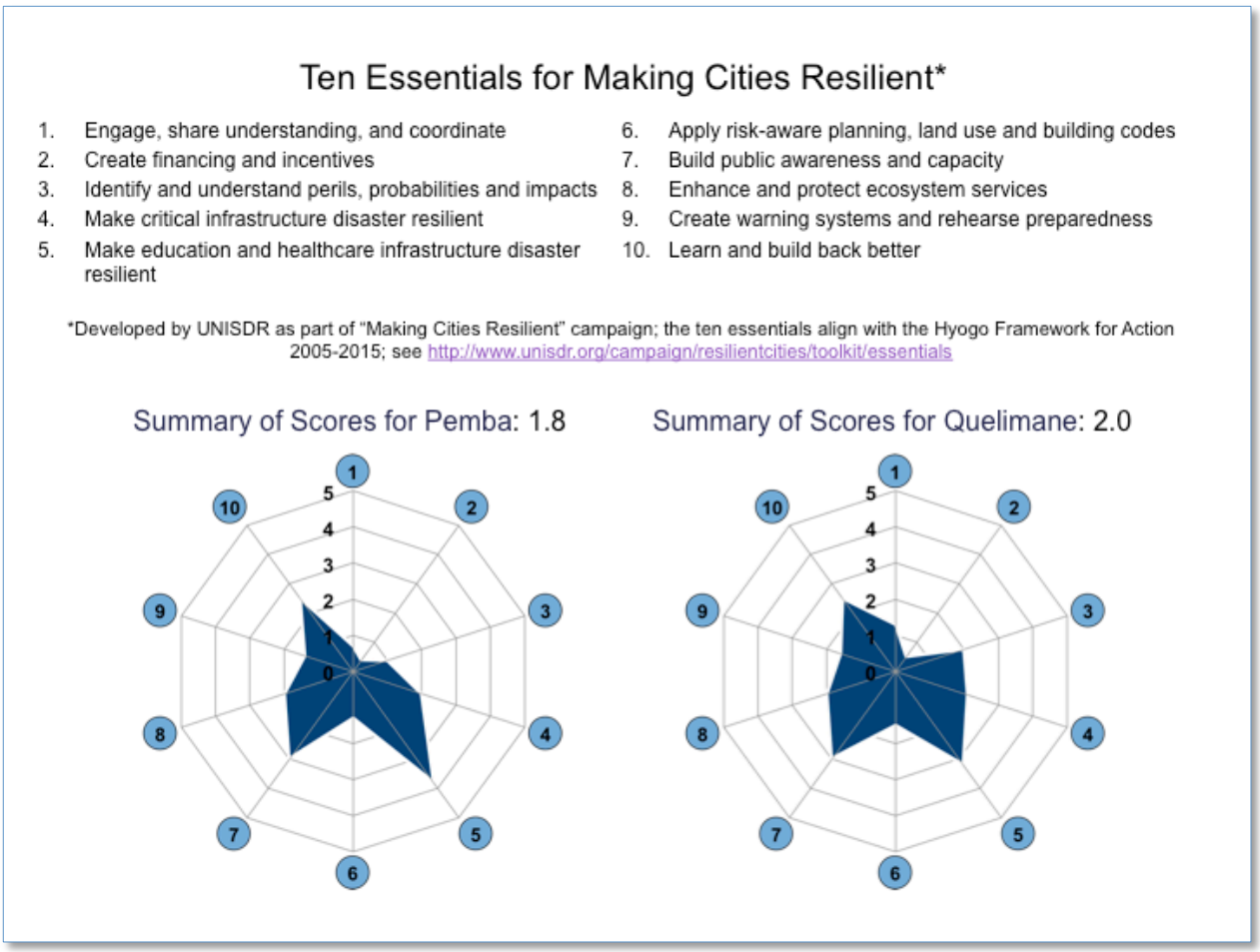

Figure 1. Summary LGSAT scores for Pemba and Quelimane in 2014.

Evaluations, assessments and check-ins

Local Government Self-Assessment Tool and Disaster Resilience Scorecard. ST Specialists Steven Perez and Marlene De La O completed work on the *Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) and Disaster Resilience Scorecard* in Quelimane and Pemba with the objective of establishing baseline scores for the cities in January. The project translated the summary slides into Portuguese for distribution and discussion with the municipalities. A summary of the findings is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 2. Students from UniLúrio collected baseline data for the rapid infrastructure assessment of Paquitequete, Pemba. A similar exercise with students for the UEM School of Marine Sciences was conducted in Icídua, Quelimane.

Municipal Data Collection and Information Management System (MDC/IMS). In March, we worked with municipal governments and students from UEM School of Marine Sciences in Quelimane and UniLúrio in Pemba to design and carry out a rapid residential infrastructure survey in Icídua and Paquitequete respectively (Figure 2). These data represent a baseline for CCAP and the municipalities. CCAP will present the key results of this survey and lessons learned regarding the use of the MDC/IMS in both municipalities in the middle of April. The information system used for the survey, which is based on the same platform as the early warning system used by INGC, will be expanded to collect additional municipal data.

Joint consultation with the Mayors of Quelimane and Pemba. On January 19, COR Colin Quinn, DCOP for Programs Casimiro Antonio, and other members of the CCAP technical team met in Pemba with Mayors Manuel de Araújo and Tagir Carimo (Figure 3) and their senior advisors to take stock of the progress of the project and discuss the adjustments made to the project during its first year of implementation. The conclusions and agreements reached were the following: (1) CCAP will provide quarterly technical updates to the Mayors; (2) CCAP will prepare monthly travel plans detailing anticipated missions to their respective cities; (3) the respective focal points in each city will keep the Mayors better informed of project activities and their progress; and, (4) in close coordination with the focal points, CCAP will improve the timeliness of delivering project outputs, such as reports, maps, and other planning tools for the municipality. CCAP immediately implemented all of these measures and continue to follow them consistently.

Figure 3. Mayor of Quelimane Manuel de Araújo (right) and Mayor of Pemba Tagir Carimo (left) survey drainage problems and flood damage in Paquitequete during joint consultations in Pemba.

Early Warning System scale-up to the national level and consolidation at the municipal level

Scale-up of the EWS. The project postponed the working session to bring together senior National Center for Emergency Operations (CENOE) managers from the three regions, provincial delegates from Cabo Delgado and Zambezia, information management officers, municipal focal points, and an INGC central level representative, which was originally scheduled for mid-January, due to the continued state of emergency in Mozambique from by severe flooding in Zambezia province. CCAP will host the workshop in

April, which has the following objectives: to agree on the strategy and concrete actions required to scale up the EWS to the three CENOE regional emergency response centers in Vilanculos, Caia, and Nacala, which serve as emergency management hubs that cover the entire country.

EWS training for the Municipality of Quelimane. At the request of Mayor Araújo, on February 11, we held a refresher course in Quelimane on the operation of the EWS for the secretaries of the neighborhoods and the coordinators of the local disaster management committees (Figure 4). Mayor Araújo participated in this event, along with the team of municipal technical personnel he designated to manage the information management system that we are developing for the municipalities (MDC/IMS; see above). This information system is based on the same platform as the early warning system operated by the INGC.

Figure 4. Participants in the EWS refresher course requested by Mayor Araujo of Quelimane.

Disaster response preparedness support

Support to INGC during the floods in Zambezia. With USAID concurrence, CCAP provided immediate assistance to INGC in their efforts to assist in affected areas in Zambezia. The CCAP Municipal Advisor in Quelimane worked with agencies under INGC's coordination to prepare maps to help guide emergency response activities. Our EWS specialist spent 10 days providing direct support to INGC operations during the most intense part of the floods in Zambezia.

Executing grant agreement with INGC for emergency kits and EWS computers. On February 25 we signed the grant agreement with INGC to provide 15 complete emergency kits—10 for Quelimane and five for Pemba—and six computers to operate the EWS. Two of the computers will go to the INGC offices in Pemba and Quelimane, respectively (Figure 5). Three will go to the regional INGC centers in Nacala,

Figure 5. Signing the grant agreement with INGC for the provision of emergency kits and computers for the expansion of the EWS. From left to right, Casimiro Antônio CCAP DCOP/Programs; Carlos E. Quintela CCAP COP and João Ribeiro INGC General Director.

Caia and Vilanculos. The sixth computer will go to the INGC headquarters in Maputo. CCAP is providing these computers in preparation for the expansion of the EWS to cover the entire country.

Mangrove assessment and restoration work planning in Quelimane

Last December we held a meeting in Quelimane with representatives from the Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Lands, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural*, MITADER, formerly the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, MICOA); Center for Sustainable Development - Coastal Zones (CDS-ZC); UEM's School of Marine Sciences in Quelimane and College of Natural Sciences in Maputo; College of Natural Sciences of the Pedagogic University in Quelimane; College of Natural Sciences of UniLúrio in Pemba; and, the Municipal Government of Quelimane to discuss the design of the mangrove restoration activity, which is aimed at increasing the climate resilience of the Icídua neighborhood. Participants determined that the neighborhood of Mirazane was of strategic importance for this activity because of its location between the Bons Sinais River and Icídua. On February 12, we held a consultation session with the Mirazane community to discuss their interest in participating in this mangrove restoration activity (Figure 6). CCAP used this meeting to inform the community about the activity and explain the potential of this activity to provide the community with direct benefits, such as better livelihood and a diversification of sources of income. Community members, especially their leaders, confirmed their interest and agreed to jointly manage, together with the Municipality, a mangrove nursery. Additionally, the Municipality has been working on securing rights to access land for the restoration activities. Officials are reviewing the land tenure situation of the target areas for reforestation and have initiated consultations with the salt producers, who currently hold use rights on some of the targeted tracks of land. We expect to have the results of this work by the municipality early in the next reporting period.

Figure 6. Consultation with Quelimane's community of Mirazane about building a mangrove nursery to support the restoration of mangrove stands in Icídua and in their neighborhood as well.

Following community consultation meetings mentioned above, we started the process of establishing three mangrove nurseries, with each nursery serving a different purpose. We will assist UEM's School of Marine Sciences to establish a new nursery to serve as a training ground for students and community members. This new nursery will be located near the river to minimize the cost of irrigation. Recognizing that this nursery may be slow to produce seedlings, we are supporting local community organization ANAMA, which has previously produced mangrove seedlings for use by government agencies, to rapidly produce seedlings at a new nursery in Madal, west of Icídua. We also started work with the community of Mirazane, which will host a third nursery with the goal of engaging community members in producing seedlings. Once all three nurseries are fully

functioning, we anticipate that the nurseries will produce about 120,000 seedlings per year. This level of production is sufficient to reforest between 12 and 20 hectares, depending on the level of natural regeneration that we are able to achieve in the sites. For 2015, however, we initially established a goal of producing 20,000 new seedlings, which we increased to 55,000 seedlings this year. The Municipality has already identified four to eight hectares of land for mangrove restoration. CCAP will work with the municipality in the following quarter to identify additional areas with the goal of restoring 40 hectares in areas that will provide effective protection against tidal flooding in the next two years.

Vulnerability mapping and its application

Based on the maps prepared in late 2014, in January 2015 CCAP developed an introductory training course for municipal and other local technical experts. The course addressed three main issues: (1) how these maps are prepared, from consultation to final production; (2) what each of the layers mean and how they are interpreted for effective decision-making; and (3) how they can use them to contribute to developing a master plan for the city. CCAP conducted this course in Pemba and Quelimane in early February. We will conduct more in-depth courses in the future to fully train the key personnel in the municipality and other local agencies so they can use this tool effectively.

Figure 7. Participants and products of the vulnerability mapping training held in Pemba. CCAP conducted a similar training in Quelimane.

With the vulnerability maps finalized and printed (Figure 7), CCAP began working with municipal cadaster teams on how to best use the maps (Figure 8). We envision that these maps will help the municipalities determine whether or not building permits should be issued and under what conditions, ultimately contributing to the development of master plans for the municipalities. Understanding that this is a new process, CCAP's municipal advisors are training the cadaster personnel on the interpretation of the information.

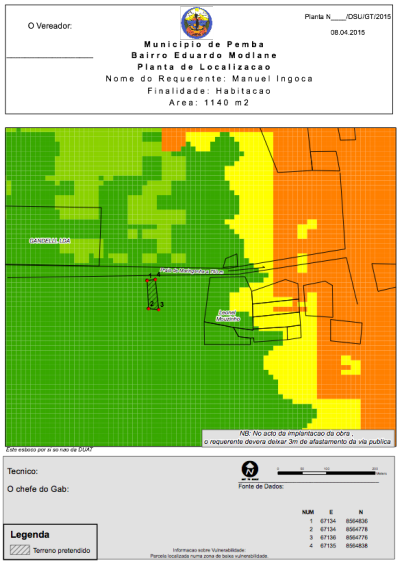

Figure 8. Integration of vulnerability maps with the municipal cadaster to improve land tenure and building permitting decisions.

Communications and behavior change activities

<u>Raising awareness during carnival.</u> CCAP leveraged the carnival celebrations held in the middle of February in Quelimane and Pemba to raise awareness about the cities' climate adaptation challenges (Figure 9). In Quelimane CCAP worked with the local bicycle taxi association, ATAMOZ (*Associação dos Taxistas de Motociclos da Zambézia*) to participate in the parade, produced a folkloric dance, and helped coordinate a community event to clean

key sections of the city's drainage canals. The youth organization AJAQ (*Associação dos Jovens Amigos da Cidade de Quelimane*) joined ATAMOZ and spent two weekends helping to clean drainage canals. CCAP donated tools and equipment for this cleanup effort to the Municipal Sanitation Services with the agreement that this equipment would be used for future drainage maintenance activities (Figure 10). In Pemba, where the carnival celebrations are much smaller, we supported a group of participants promote the message of climate change adaptation in the parade and engaged a group of young musicians to compose and perform a song about the city and climate change. The song's catchy rhythm is likely to make it a favorite in future carnivals.

Figure 9. Carnival celebrations in Quelimane (left) and Pemba (right). CCAP and the Municipalities used the opportunity to promote climate change adaptation and highlight the work that is being done to increase the resiliency of their communities.

Figure 10. Drainage canal cleaning equipment donated by CCAP to the Municipality of Quelimane (left) and members of ATAMOZ and AJAQ cleaning the drainage canals (right).

Improved sanitation practices and behavior change communication. In January, Sharmila Moiane joined the CCAP team as its Senior Technical Specialist, with direct responsibility of overseeing and coordinating project interventions at the municipal level. Following a comprehensive orientation program with project staff in Maputo, Sharmila travelled to both municipalities to meet key partners and CCAP's Municipal Advisors to determine the initial steps for field level interventions, particularly those aimed at reducing open defecation and improving

overall community health and resilience, which was highlighted by the communities during last year's participatory planning process as a priority. From her initial assessment we opted for an approach that brings together two established methodologies: Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). While CLTS focuses exclusively on mobilizing communities to trigger a collective change in behaviors that ultimately leads to communities becoming open defection-free, PHAST's focuses on improving hygiene behaviors to reduce diarrheal disease and encouraging effective community management of water and sanitation services. We will continue to adjust this approach incorporating new and better approaches as this activity is carried out.

Technical exchanges and participation in international events

Durban study tour in preparation for launch of Municipal Adaptation Plans. Last quarter CCAP and the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) initiated cooperation to assist the municipalities of Pemba and Quelimane to develop their respective municipal adaptation plans following the methodology developed by MITADER (formerly MICOA) for the preparation of local adaptation plans at the district level. This quarter, CCAP and ACCRA developed a scope of work for the implementation of this activity, which includes a study tour to Durban to learn firsthand how they approached the development of their climate change adaptation plan and its implementation. Initial contacts were established with the counterparts of the Municipality of Durban and the tentative dates set for the middle of May. Additionally, CCAP and ACCRA jointly approached UEM's School of Agriculture and Forestry, which has a team led by Professor Luis Artur with significant experience in the development of local adaptation plans in Mozambique under the framework of MITADER's National Climate Change Strategy. We agreed to collaborate in adapting MITADER's local adaptation plan framework to municipalities and to test it in Pemba and Quelimane. Next quarter we will complete the design of a detailed scope of work for this activity.

Participation in a national study tour. This quarter we supported the participation of senior technical experts from Quelimane and Pemba in a study tour organized by the USAID Climate Resilient Infrastructure Services project (CRIS). This tour took place February 22-28 and included visits to Quelimane, Beira and Maputo. The national study tour showed representatives from the municipalities of Nacala, Pemba and Quelimane what other cities in Mozambique are doing with respect to climate change adaptation in general and resilient infrastructure in particular.

CityLinks program application. We provided close assistance to the Municipalities of Pemba and Quelimane in the preparations of their applications to the USAID CityLinks program, implemented by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). This program would partner them with a resource city for a period of six to nine months to address a specific adaptation challenge facing the target municipality. Unfortunately, neither city was selected for this highly competitive worldwide program that only selected two cities this year. However, the exercise was useful at gauging the capacity of the municipalities' technical teams and at learning about ICMA and the CityLinks program, which could offer other opportunities for collaboration in the future.

National Adaptation Forum. Our COR, Colin Quinn, submitted a proposal for a workshop at the National Adaptation Forum to be held in St. Louis the second week of May. His proposal was accepted and we started to collaborate in the preparation of the format and content of the workshop, which will focus on the challenges of doing climate change adaptation work in developing country contexts. The panelist will include representatives of USAID, Notre Dame

Global Adaptation Index, Stratus Consulting (now part of Abt Associates), NOAA, Conservation International, and USAID's CCAP project.

ICLEI Resilient Cities Congress, Bonn, Germany. This quarter, in coordination with the Municipalities of Pemba and Quelimane and building on the CityLinks experience, we started the preparation of a proposal to hold a workshop during ICLEI's 6th Resilient Cities Conference scheduled for June in Bonn, Germany. Our proposal was quickly accepted and we have started formally developing the presentation concept, materials, and approaches. This workshop will be consist of three parts: (1) a presentation of the stepwise approach being used by the both municipalities to put in place climate change adaptation measures; (2) a discussion of demonstration activities being carried out at the community level; and (3) a description of the scaling up of the early warning and data collection system for emergency response that we are implementing with INGC.

7. Project Performance Indicators

Below is a summary of the progress made toward the targets defined in the M&E Plan.

Indicators	Baseline	TOTAL FY14	FY15 Q1	FY15 Q2	TOTAL FY15	TOTAL	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
1. Numerical score on UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) (Impact)									The LGSAT baseline data collection was done in FY15 Q1 in part to help cities to better understand their ability to mitigate potential disasters and identify gaps, guide to city stakeholders to set priorities for achieving short- and long-term goals. CCAP will use this indicator to monitor the impact of its activities (follow-up assessments will be conducted at project mid-point and before the end of the project)
Pemba	1.8						TBD	0.0%	
Quelimane	2.0						TBD	0.0%	
2. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (Outcome, GCC required indicator 4.8.2-26) [GCC EG11.1-1 and GCC EG11.3-1]	0	1	0	29	29	30	5 050	0.6%	To date CCAP has reached 30 individuals who demonstrated their capacity to adapt to the impact of extreme weather events by implementing communities protections activities directly in the field with supervision of community based organizations in Icídua and Mirazane neighborhoods in Quelimane
4. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess/address climate change risks issues as result of USG assistance (Outcome, F Indicator 4.8.2-14) [GCC EG11-3]	0	8	0	2	2	10	20	50.0%	CCAP worked with two local institutions in FY15 Q2, on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction issues and they improved they capacity teaching and working with coastal communities to survive, minimize losses, and quickly recover from increasingly more frequent and more intense weather events working together to replace and recover the green infrastructures in their communities.
5. Number of CCA or DRR tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome) [GCC EG11.1-3]	0	6	0	2	2	8	10	80.0%	CCAP developed, tested and is implementing the Integrated Urban Information Management System (SGIU) in Pemba and Quelimane.

Indicators	Baseline	TOTAL FY14	FY15 Q1	FY15 Q2	TOTAL FY15	TOTAL	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
7. Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance (Output, F Indicator 4.8.2-29)	0	1 251	0	1 708	1 708	2 959	9 000	32.9%	CCAP conducted trainings on use and importance of Vulnerability Mapping for municipality and other institutions in Pemba and Quelimane, and capacity building for municipality, INGC, DPTADR staff on development of Vulnerability Mapping using GIS software in Pemba and Quelimane. In FY14 Q2 ,one training on Monitoring, Evaluation and data collection for students from UniLúrio in Pemba and UEM in Quelimane and the students participated in data collection in Paquitequete and Icídua.
8. Number of proposals submitted for CCA or DRR projects (Output)	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	10.0%	One proposal was submitted by Quelimane Municipality with CCAP support in the FY14 Q4 regarding to 100 resilient cities pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation.
10. Number of people with increased knowledge of climate change impacts and adaptation strategies as result of USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11.3-2]	0	0	1	0	1	1	500	0.2%	One Ph.D student sent by CCAP for a training regarding to Vulnerability mapping prepared a Pemba and Quelimane Vulnerability Mapping supported by CCAP.
11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)	0	278 110	0	0	0	278 110	3 000 000	9.3%	During the CCAP launch event the project prepared different messages related to CCA and DRR issues that were disseminated through radios spots, debates and print banners in both municipalities, those radio spots and debates was done in Portuguese and others local languages each (in Quelimane: Chuabo and Lomue and in Pemba: Maconde, Emacua and Mwani)
12. Proportion of CCA or DRR interventions implemented with community contributions (Outcome)	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	20%	500.0%	100% of interventions implemented in the communities was with their direct involvement in the activities
13. Proportion of individuals engaged in CCAP activities who are youth (Output)		16%	0%	54%	54%	70%	20%	348.9%	70% of people participated in trainings and technical assistance was youth (people from 16 to 29 years old) in Pemba and Quelimane.

8. Collaboration with other Donors and Projects

CCAP and UN-Habitat completed the drafting of the statement of work (SOW) for design of more resilient houses in both Pemba and Quelimane. The SOW confirmed the original intention that this joint initiative should accomplish several simultaneous objectives: design reasonable-cost houses that can be expanded and that will provide adequate shelter; train local contractors to build the houses as a way to create economic opportunities and help ensure the sustainability of this initiative; and engage financial institutions, both public and private, that could provide financing to the local community to improve their homes. The draft grant agreement is undergoing the final adjustments and review by Chemonics and UN-Habitat, prior to submission to USAID for consideration and approval.

CCAP and ACCRA, as indicated before, started developing a SOW of a partnership to adapt to the municipal level, the methodology of the Ministry of Lands, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministerio da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural*, MITADER, formerly MICOA) for the development of local adaptation plans at the district level. This SOW will also include participation of UEM's School of Agriculture and Forestry because of their ample experience working with district governments developing these plans.

9. Key Activities Planned for Next Quarter

Mangrove restoration. In order to take advantage of the last few months of the seeding season for mangroves along Quelimane's Bons Sinais River, we will launch an aggressive three-part program of activities: (1) we will identify suitable areas for mangrove regeneration and will secure the commitment of the Municipality to designated them for that purpose; (2) we will ensure the production of at least 50,000 seedlings for planting this year; and (3) we will engage the communities of Icídua and Mirazane in the effort to prepare the areas set aside by the municipality to enhance natural regeneration and to receive the seedlings that will be produced.

Partnership for the design and implementation of resilient housing for vulnerable residents. We will finalize the review of the SOW, develop the grant agreement between CCAP and UN-Habitat, and then will submit it to USAID for review and approval. This activity aims at formalizing this partnership to jointly design and build highly resilient model houses, using local materials and builders, to demonstrate cost-efficient adaptive options to vulnerable households and municipal authorities. It is expected that the model houses will significantly improve the target population coping capacity and resilience to climate change impacts.

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) capacity training package. It has taken longer than expected to finalize the design of the activity with UEM to adapt and adjust its masters program on CCA and DRM to train and prepare municipal officials and other local stakeholders to better cope with weather related impacts facing their cities as well as prepare the municipalities to deliver more climate resilient services. We expect to complete this process the following quarter and to have the grant agreement ready for submission to USAID for review and approval.

Participation in international events. We have three events planned for the next quarter. (1) Participation in the National Adaptation Forum, in St. Louis the second week of May. We will participate in a workshop about climate change adaptation in developing countries. (2) Study tour to Durban. We will be taking three representatives from each Pemba and Quelimane, including the Mayors, a representative from Sustainable Development Centers – Urban Zones

(*Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável – Zonas Urbanas*, CDS-ZU), a representative from ACCRA and one from UEM to Durban in the middle of May to learn about their climate change adaptation planning and implementation activities. This is being done in the context of the municipal adaptation planning initiative that we are launching. (3) ICLEI's 6th Global Forum on Urban Resilience and Adaptation in Bonn, Germany in June. We are organizing a workshop in this event to report on early results of CCAP. We will be bringing two representatives each from Pemba, Quelimane and INGC.

10. Evaluation/Assessment Update

Evaluations, Assessments, Studies and Audits	
Completed: List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits held last year	Major Findings/Recommendations
None conducted this reporting period.	
Planned: List evaluations, assessments, studies and/or audits planned for next year	
Annual Project Review –scheduled for second week of April 2015.	

11. Success Stories and Photos

No success stories have been prepared this quarter. However, we continue to build CCAP's geo-tagged photo archive, so we, in addition to the images for reports and communications materials have a verifiable record of date, time and location of when and where the pictures were taken.